EMIN PACHA'S PLUCKY FIGHT

A Remarkable Man and His Brave Stand in Equatorial Africa.

THE WORK FOR HIS RESCUE.

What the London Geographical Society Intends to Do-Talks With Dark Continent Travelers-Other Foreign News,

Interested In His Fate.

1. Or paright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett. 1 1. ON DON, Dec. 21. - | New York Herald Caple-Special to the BEE -The interest felt by British geographers in the fate of Emin Pacha, who is now making such a desperntely brave stand in equatorial Africa, was well shown by to-day's meeting of the coanell of the geographical society at their rooms near Burlington Arcade. Nearly every member of the council was present, which is a very unusual event. After hours of sharp discussion of the various routes, the council decided to adjourn action until Stanley's arrival to morrow shall give them the beneat of his knowledge of the subject.

After the meeting of the council was over I saw the gentleman by whose enterprise the project of relieving Emin reached its present stage. He is a wealthy merchant, identified with African research, but desirous of not baving his name used until the expedition is well under way.

He said: "All the money needed for the expedition has been already raised and will be placed in Stanley's hands when he assumes command. We wish to do as the Herald did in its Livingstone expeditiontell him here are so many thousand pounds; go and find Emin by the shortest and best way, but choose your own route and your own means. We shall have £10,000 from the Egyptian government. The rest we shall raise among ourselves. The amount already raised-well, that need not be mentioned. It is all that is needed."

Many prominent authorities regarding Africa whom I have seen, the following interviews give the best idea of the present position of Africa:

SIR JOHN KURK TALKS. At Seven Oaks, near London, in a house of African curiosities, I found Sir John Kirk. British consul general to Zanzibar. After a little talk about Emin Pacha, who is personally known to Kirk, and for whom he has the highest admiration. Sir John gave me an

are not trained to that sort

Uganda, where the king is very powerful

Thomson's route to the northeast of I'ganda

Uganda is least powerful. By

rente I think Emin could

idea of the condition of affairs on the Zanzibar coast. He said: "Emin Pacha does not want to leave the Central African province. He could at any time fight his way out to Zanzibar, but to do this he would be compelled to leave behind all the Egyptian officials with their families. These men would be at once killed, and the province thus would relapse into barbarism under control of the slave traders. Emin is a man of Gordon's stamp, and will be killed with his men rather than desert them. He is a very remarkable man. Cut off entirely from Euro pean support, surrounded on all sides by powerful enemies, he rules several millions of natives with such vigor and justice that they will fight for him even after they are naked mittee by the Egyptian beaten back the Mahdi's forces from the north, and prevented serious attacks by the carrying dispatches and slave traders from the east and south. His province is a very rich one, but so uncivilized that he collects his revenues in ivory, which he is forced to sell to the Arab traders in order to obtain European goods. In the midst of such a country, with fighting on all sides of him, he has taught the negroes to weave cloth, make shoes and cultivate tobacco. He has also made a natural history collection of great scientific value. In one of his latest letters to me he says he is out of sugar and tea and all European supplies, and short even the committee is unsettled. of ammunition. He asked only for arsenic to enable him to continue his natural history collection. After his ammunition is ex-Emin will be unable to keep back the Mahdi's forces. The region near him is too populous to enable him to fight muskets and spears with spears alone. As it is now, his 4,000 negro troops

What a Personal Friend Says. [Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett.] EDINBURGH, Dec. 21.—[New York Herald lable-Special to the BEE. |-I called to day on Dr. Robert W. Felkin, who was for many years in Central Africa, and is now practicing medicine in Edinburgh. He is a man of calm, earnest manners, who speaks are mainly dressed in skins. It would be impossible for a military force to fight its way mickly and always to the point. He said: through to Emin. An armed caravan, such "In 1878 Dr. Emin Bey was sent by Goras that Thomson used in going through this don to the equatorial province of Africa as governor. When he took the post there was country, could easily reach Emin, but only by paying blackmail to the natives. African an annual deficit of £39,000. In 1881 he sent blackmail of this type is much the same down £8,000 surplus revenue. In 1882 he was thing, after all, as your American custom in Khartoum and offered to the authorities to duties. The negroes, in fact, are rather more try and make peace with the Mahdi. They refused his help and told him to go back to polite than your Americans, since they do not insist on searching your luggage when his province, develop it and protect its fronyou cross their territory. Stanley's route, tiers. From that day to this he never had news or orders from the Egyptian governfrom the Zanzibar coast, over Lake Victoria ment nor supplies. The last letters received Nyanza, through the Uganda country, would from him at that time were dated March, be the best and quickest way of reaching Emin, if the King of Uganda were not a cruel 1880, and were addressed to myself, From that day despot upon whom not the least dependence weeks ago no news was heard, though there can be placed. When he heard some months were many rumors that he was dead. Then ago that Emin was returning via Ungoro to Uganda, the king sent a large war expedithere came to me a letter from him dated tion, which killed 10,000 Ungora negroes be-December, 1886, and another, the latest fore they neard it was a talse report about received dated July, 1886, from Wandelai. The last arrived three weeks ago, after an It is true the king allowed Dr. Junker to pass through extraordinarily rapid journey of four and a nis country from Emin Pacha unhalf months. These letters were published harmed, but this was because Junker was and the anti-slavery society of London immepoor and almost alone, and therefore not diately petitioned the British government to send an expedition for his relief. This was feared as coming to cat up the country. The expedition to relieve Emin must be a large followed by a petition from the council of one. The suspicions of the king are certain the Scottish Geographical society asking the to be roused by its size and by letters also from government to send a pacific relief expedithe foreign traders, who are anxious to pretion. About the same time Stanley wrote vent England taking their place in central to some triends in this country offering to Africa. There are no large boats on Lake lead a government expedition for the relief of Emin. His services were offered grat-Victoria, hence the expedition would land uitously, and he also said that should another in small detachments at Uganda and be cut off in detail, probably, or be made leader be chosen he would give £500 to the prisoners on landing. The Congo route, by expedition. The British government considered the different memarials and were forced Mobangi or Biyerre, is impossible. One cannot risk 200 miles of an absolutely unknown to take action by events at Cairo. Unknown country, and no one is able to tell how many to them Dr. Schweinforth, the African traveler and a friend of E min, brought great months such an expedition would take. Besides, it would be necessary to bring porters pressure to bear upon the Egyptian governnent. They raised Emin Bey to the rank of from Zanzibar, for the Congo negroes pacha, so that he is now Emin Pacha, thus The Congo Free State depends ecognizing his position and their responsieven now upon Zanzibar negroes for labor. bility. They also voted £10,000 to any expedi-"Felkin's route to the west and south of tion for his relief. Their action altered the Uganda would be both long and dangerous, matter considerably. The British gov-It would be through marshes, in a fly counernment had considered that Emin try, forbidding the use of pack animals and had been recalled and was holding would be long exposed to attack from West out against orders. This, however, is not the fact, for, on the testimony of English misionaries at Uganda, the letters of recali sent I regard as the shortest and safest, a practivia Zanz bar to Emin were opened by King cal one, for camels or donkeys could be used. Mwanga and destroyed. The British gov-It passes along a district where the King of ernment then accepted the offer of certain private individuals to equip a relief expediion, with Stanley as the leader, the Egyp-Han grant to be given to that expedition.

easily reached in cl. ht months from England. No, I would not like to agree to get "Mr. MacKinnon, a Glasgow merchant, is there in a less time than eight months. Supupposed to be chief among the organizers of plies must not be brought from England. As his scheme. With him are some Manchesfashions change, so in Africa. When I travter merchants. Complications have arisen. sled with Livingstone we got our beads in for, although Stanley offered to lead a gov-England, but could not trade them for food, ernment expedition, he has not yet conas the natives said they were old-fashioned. sented to lead a private expedition. He has They wanted new beads. Politically, the it is understood, experienced some difficulty worst thing that could happen to such an exwith his agent in America, who tried to presedition would be to have its members held | venthim from breaking his lecturing conpisoners. This would lead to many compli- tract. If Stanley should be forced by

cations, whereas, if they were killed, it would only mean a new expedition." COLONEL GRANT'S OPINION

Colonel J. S. Grant, the companion of Spoke in many trips through equatorial Africa, has just returned to his Grosvenor street house from Holland, where he has not cept himself fully informed regarding the proposed expedition. He thought any route possible for Stanley, but he really would preer the east coast route from Zanzibar through Uganda, which is quite well known, whereas there is much entirely new country from the Congo to Emin. As a geographer he would best like to see Stanley take the long route from the Congo to Emin, returning by the north of Uganda to Zanzibar. This, if successful, would settle geographs ical points of great interest. An armed force would complicate matters. It would be far better to take a small force and submilt to all sorts of blackmall. If no native wars were going on he thought they might make the trip by way Zanzibar in seven months from England. Grant thought Emin could leave his province when he wanted to. His life was apparently in no danger, even if his ammunition gives out, as his troops are more accustomed to fight with spears than guns. If Emin had arsenical soap and ammunition he could retain control of his province indefinitely. He acknowledged, however, that Emin, if he left the province, must desert the Egyptian officials, whose half dozen wives and endless number of children it would not be possible to bring south; also that his valuable scientific collection would be lost in such an event-ANOTHER TRAVELER'S VIEWS.

General Goldsmid, the great Persian traviller, had also some experience in Africa, when he was appointed commissioner to the longo by the king of the Belgians, Although not knowing anything about the Mobanzi river, he thought the Zanziber coast route to Emin much better than the longo route, partly because the counbetween Zanziber and Emin s well known by native traders, who could be engaged as guides, while the other route has 500 miles of utterly unknown country. It would be useless to attempt to go through ganda. Of the routes north and south of ganda he thought Thomson's northern route the more dangerous. CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

Taking the opinions of the best informed experts as a guide, I think the following points may be accepted without question: Emin Pacha is now alive, but will die as Gordon did rather than desert his men if aid does not come in a few months. It he dies five millions of people, whom he has partly civilized, will relapse into barbarism and the tyranny of the slave hunters. The factories for shoes and cloth established by Emin will die with him. A British expedition of some sort will undoubtedly attempt Emin Pacha's rescue. The route will be from the Zanzibar coast, skirting either north or south Uganda land. In either case considerable unexplored country must be traveled through. Six months after the expedition is decided upon is the minimum allowed by the best authorities for reaching Emin. The expedition will, in any case, be strictly a private venture, without official negotiations. Two expeditions may very possibly start by different routes. The English expedition will have a guarantee of at least £10,000 from a private committee of rich gentlemen. The £10,000 offered this government is given not for the rescue of Emin, but for ammunition to him. The commmittee a strong one, amply able to carry out the project. One fact which has hitherto stood greatly in the way of such an expedition is that no society or prominent English public personage can be connected with it for fear of further involving England in Egyptian and other African difficulties in the event of the expedition being cut off or by its action in Emin's country. The main object of all concerned is to leave the whole matter in Stanley's hands pending his arrival to-morrow. Even the constitution of

A Minister to Be Appointed to This Country Soon. [Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett,] VIENNA, Dec. 21.—[New York Herald Cable Special to the BEE. |-Count Kalnoky stated yesterday at an official interview that he would appoint a minister at Washington before the end of December. Count Kruf stein, who was first thought of for the posiion, will be sent elsewhere, probably to Munich. As the countess has not the right to sixteen quarterings, or had four generations of noble ancestors, she cannot be received at the court at Vienna, and the foreign office thought it desirable to avoid anything that might be misconstrued in Wash ington society, where similar appointments by other powers have before now made trouble. In Vienna such inequalities are by no means uncommon, and when the late Baron Haymerle was appointed minister of foreign affairs a special exception had to be made to allow his wife to appear at court. The necessity of any whitewashing of Baron Schaeffer, late minister at Washington, as put forth in dispatches from Washington, causes much amusement here as a peculiarly American idea. Baron Schaeffer has retired, atter a long career, on full pay, and received besides, as is usual is such cases, the grand

ordon of the Order of Francis Joseph. CONSUL JONAS' APPOINTMENT. The appointment of Mr. Jonas as consul at Prague has been formally notified to the Austrian government which has promised to give him his exequatur at once. Perhaps it is too much to expect nowadays of the individual to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his country, but it could be wished that Mr. Jonas would be satisfied with the rehabitation of his good name by the withdrawal of all objections to him and would resign. He would thus serve our political as well as our commercial interests better than by going to Prague. He has already become abone of contention in Bohemia, and the Tchechs regard his new appointment as a triumph over the Germans. He will need to be very circumspect in his conduct to avoid snares and difficulties. Since his appointment was first made the consulate at Prague is, pecuniarily, a less desirable post, as the establishment of a commercial agency at Reichemburg has deprived it of much of

At the present moment feeling in Bohemia is running higher than ever on account of the discussion of the question of the language to be taught in the schools. Even in Vienna it is impossible to keep German and Bohemian servants in the same household. A German-feeling official, not liking his Bohemian name of Vojaczek, has just had it changed by the proper authorities into Lang. which is certainly pleasanter to the ear. The Naradny Listy the order of the young tehech party, calls on all good patriots who may unfortunately have German names, to Bohemianize them at once. It would be hard to induce the veteran statesman, Dr. Rieger, to such a step. But he is just now in disgrace, as being too German and not Slavic enough to sympath ize with Russia. In Hungary such changes of name are of daily occurrence. It is mentioned as a sublime inspiration of a great Hungarian orator that before entering public life he became known as Irany instead of Halbschup.

The President Nominates. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The president to-day sent the nomination of Adelard Guer-non to be collector of customs for the district non to be colle of Minnesota.

THE MORMONS AND GENTILES

A Bitter Fight Between the Two Factions in the House Lobby.

his contract with the king of the Belgians to

go first and settle the Stapley Falls outbreak

he could thence cross through Nyam to Emin

By this route, on the most favorable esti-

mate, the time taken to reach Emin could not

be less than twelve to fourteen months. An-

other route proposed by Stauley is through

Uganda, he hoping by his previous knowledge of the people to get through. But the massa-eres of christians which occurred in that

country, the murder of Bishop Hannington

and the young king's inveterate dislike for

Europeans, make it certain that no small ex-

pedition could pass through that country. In

order to fight its way through, the expedition

would have to be so large that it would be im-

possible to equip it in time to relieve Emin.

In fact, it could not get there for eighteen

months. The quickest route is Thomson's

from Mombasa to Tatleo, and could an expe-

tion be sent along this coute it might relieve

Emin in four months from the sea coast. My

own route was more southerly, from Zanzi-bar to M da Bura, M Kumbiro, and the

Mutauvige. This is going round the Uganda

country and some distance from it, passing

der a German protectorate. 'Thomson's route

goes through a territory under English pro-

the anticipation of no government subsidy,

and therefore the supposed necessity of rely-

ing entirely upon philanthropists and geo-

graphers, but now I favor Thomson's route.

had a council meeting to-day, but it is im-

probable they will undertake the organization

of an expedition, nor is it probable they would

support any expedition via the Cougo. It is

inderstood they would probably vote £400 or

£500 toward an expedition from the east

coast. The Milan geographical society has

aiready offered to co-operate with the Scottish

geographical society in sending out an expe-

dition, as they are most anxious for the safety

of their Captain Casarti, who is with

Emin Pacha. The Scottish geographical so-

ciety is anxious to secure speedy relief for

Emin, and regards with satisfaction

individuals, Stanley, as the leader,

would get all the aid they can give him, pro-

vided he will go by the quickest route and

avoid fighting. But they would not be satis-

fied if his is to be a fighting or commercial

expedition, if that in any way retards relief.

Thomson, who is now in London, will, it is

understood, be most probably sent on a pri-

vate expedition if Stanley cannot go. Mean-

help as far as we can, but if the private

scheme falls through, then we will step

in. Whatever expedition goes should carry

relief by the earliest possible moment.

Already the government has delayed, and

nothing is to be done until Junker

arrives in London, He has been

in Zanzibar a fortnight, and could

leaves Zanzibar to-day and will be here in

three weeks-a loss of five precious weeks.

Very probably this will be the Gordon history over again, 'loo late.' Emin, be it

said, has ammunition enough to last him to

the end of the year, provided he is not at-

tacked. If he fails the result will be to hand

over to the slave dealers a population of

6,000,000, Emin Pacha having retained a

province which is nearly as large as Europe

intact from slavery. Both domestic slavery

and slave dealing have been entirely

roads have been made. The people them-

selves have most valiantly defended their

liberty against outside aggression, but it may

Dr. Felkin is Emin's intimate friend and

therefore speaks with warmth, but from an

AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS

of weaving and cultivation and

while

been taught the

abolished there since 1880,

intimate knowledge of the facts.

be too late."

have

been telegraphed to.

time it is for others to take steps.

scheme of

present

'The London royal geographical society

tectorate. My own route was based upon

through a territory treshly declared to be un-

AWAITING TUCKER'S RETURN

Senator Logan's Struggle With Rheumatism-Active Railroad Opposition to the Inter-State Commerce Bill - Capital News.

Contesting the Edmunds Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—1 Special Telegram o the BEEL !- There is a bitter undercurrent fight going on here between the forces of the anti-Mormon and Mormon representatives, The former are striving in every possible way to have the Edmunds bill pass the house at this session, while the Mormon lobby are trying to prevent it. Randomh Tucker's absence from the house at this time delights the Mormon coborts because he, as chairman of the house judiciary committee, has charge of the senate bill. The house committee have all unanimously declared in favor of the bill and instructed Ranpolph Tucker to report it, but Mr. Tucker is not here. The Mormons are spending their money freely for influential lobbyists to defeat the bill. They have in their employ some of the most noted law yers of this city, who are actively at work in behalf of their clients. These men, who stand so high in their profession and society. and who would blush did their wives and daughters know they were working for the downfall of woman under the guise of Mormonism, are seen almost daily at the capitol. The gentiles know them, but the congressmen listen to their words. At present all seems well with the Mormons, To-morrow the house adjourns for the holiday recess. Randolph Tucker, who has the bill in charge, is absent, and there are but bill in charge, is absent, and there are but two months more of this session and the chainee is with them. But still the gentiles are not discouraged. Among those here who are lighting for the bill are A. M. Burnette and wife, of Utah; Kate Field and her triends, Governor West, Mr. Bascomb, and a converted Mormon who is used as a trightful example. It costs something to keep the representatives here and to meet what expenses they have. The gentiles of Utah subscribe each 50 cents per week for the expenses of their representatives here. After the recess there will be a brief fight made for the passage of the bill and with much chance the passage of the bill and with much chanc-

SUNATOR LOGAN'S RHEUMATISM. The attack of rheimatism which has confined Senator Logan to his house for some days is very slow in yielding to treatment and has developed into a very painful ailment. Beginning in one of the senator's hands, rheumatism attacked other parts of his body and is now giving him great pain in his knees and legs. Every movement of his body is attended with severe pain. Two physicians have charge of the patient. While the senator's condition has not alarmed his tamily they have been somewhat uneasy at

tamily they have been somewhat uneasy at the stubbornness of the attack. This morning, however, he was decidedly better. He enjoyed a splendld night's rest and the sleep was of great benefit to him. CORPORATION ACTIVITY.

It will be the tactics of the opposition in the senate to the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill to delay action, and the prospects are of success. The measure cannot be disposed of in the upper branch of congress until some time in January. The railroads have in the city a very strong lobby against the bill, and it will become desperate when the bill gets on the desk of the speaker of the house. By the middle of January there will be a great rush of appropriation bills, and those who can be induced to withhold support of or in a weak manner only endorse the bill, will be glad to take the push of appropriations as sufficient excuse for of appropriations as sufficient excuse for postponing action. It is pretty safe to say that if the bill can be staved off in the house until after the first of February the chances of defeating its passage will be equal to its success. It has been many years since a measure was before congress which elicited

so much activity on the part of corporations.

MORRISON'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

"It is not likely." said a colleague of Mr.
Morrison, "that there will be such a formidable movement for a reduction of the tariff for some time to come as was made on Saturday last. There is no way of concealing the fact iast. There is no way of concealing the fact that the tariff reformers have been so hadly crippled by the defeat of Mr. Morrison that they will not recover during the next session of congress. Of course, an effort will be made to get through the house a bill to reform the tariff, and the men who voted for consideration of the Morrison bill on Saturday will support it; yet the anti-tariff reformers will be as strong in the Fiftieth congress as they are in this one and since the republicans and anti-reform democrats intend to consolidate on a bill affecting intertend to consolidate on a bill affecting internal revenue and intended to thwart tariff re-form they can defeat any measure Morrison's

"Mr. Morrison," continued the member,
"Mr. Morrison," continued the member,
"was woefully surprised and disappointed at
and in the voice to consider his bill. He, at
irst—ten days before he made his moton believed some trade would be effected which would give him a majority. Two or three days before the motion was made it began to look dubious. His information from the internal revenue reformers was such as to lead him to believe that he stood no chance of success at all. I remember to have been with him one day when a many to have been with him one day when a have been with him one day when a newspa-per man asked him what he thought would be the outcome of his motion. He was very much disheartened and replied: "If I wanted to give you a short answer I would say that I did not know, and did not care a d—n." I know something of Mr. Morrison's feelings know something of Mr. Morrison's feelings at that moment and can say that he never was so disheartened in his work. When the first call of the house was made and a tie was developed I looked hard into Mr. Morrison's face. He was bewlidered. Most men would have looked rejoiced. When the recall was made and Mr. Carliste voted, giving a majority of one, there was a look of gratifinde rather than exuitation in Mr. Morrison's face. He seemed to doubt the outcome. When the final result was announced and it was seen He seemed to doubt the outcome. When the final result was announced and it was seen that the measure would not be considered. I am quite sure that if Mr. Morrison had been asked what he thought of tariff reform he would have given the answer indicated to the newspaper correspondent without any reserve. Mr. Morrison will cer-tainly push ahead his principles in this di-rection, and you may be sure that his follow-

rection, and you may be sure that his followers will take no back step, even if the outlook is not encouraging."

PRESUDICE AGAINST DAKOTA.

It is not probable that anything will be done at this session with the various bills looking towards the admission to statehood of Dakota, Washington, Montana and one or two other territories. The extraordinary expressions of desire of statehood being made by the citizens of Dakota seeming to intensify the determination of the majority in the house not to have the bill for that territory passed. The effect of the demand of Dakota appears to be something like the red flag before the untamed bovine, and it makes them very mad to hear the word Dakota. The object of the house committee on territories in piling up so many bills for new states is to disgust the house and the country with the disgust the house and the country with the subject. It is conceded by every one that action cannot be taken upon one of these bills vithout action on the others, and it is strange that, although it is proposed to take in three democratic territories with Dakota, which is republican, the majority in the house oppose the proposition while the minority to a man advocate it. A new house may have less advocate it. A new house may have less prejudice against Dakota.

prejudice against Dakota.

COMING SENATORIAL TRIPS.

CONGRESS adjourns on the 4th of March next and will not convene until December. This leaves a season of rest covering mine months. A majority of the senators have nothing to do during recess and preparations are being made for jaunts. Special committees are proposed for the purpose of visiting Canada and eisewhere to look into the fisheries question, and to Mexico to investigate our diplomatic relations with that republic. It is very likely that the latter proposition will prevail, as an impression exists in the senate that accurate and fresh information concerning American affaits in Mexmation concerning Atterior and fresh infor-ico and on the routhwestern border is very much needed. Such trips cost the govern-

ment from \$30,000 to \$75,000 each. A special committee made inquiries concerning the isheries question last summer, and it may be hat another committee will not be authorized to make another journey in that direction, but as very little useful information was gleaned by the committee's work a strong first will be made for another trip. It is believed that the serious ariation and investigation of the subjects at this time means very vicences work in the serious arrangements. very vigorous work upon them when congress meets next whater.

weight winter.

Ansity Averuns.

Major Edward J. Snalding, Fourth eavalry, who was promoted last spring from the Second cavairy, ins been relieved from duty at Fort Huttchica and ordered to Fort MeDowell, Arizona.

Lieutenant Powhattan Clark, Tenth cavalry, has relieved the adjutant of his regiment as recruiting officer at Fort Grant, Arizona. Lieutenant Clark is a young officer who made himself famous last summer during the Apache campaign by dashing back under a heavy lire to carry gway unaided a wounded non-commissioned officer.

Acmy leaves granted: Colonel Nathan A. M. Dudly, First cavairy, Fort Custer, Montana, from December 29, with permission to apply for one month's extention; Major Almond F. Rockwell, guartermaster, St. Faul, until January 5; Major J. P. Baker, paymaster, Fort Leavenworth, until January 10; First Lieutenant John A. Lundeen, Fourth artillery, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, twelve days; First Lieutenant George H. Paddock, Fittin cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, one month; Lieutenant Elmer W. Hubbard, First artillery, Fort Cauby, Oregon, one month.

month.

PATENTS TO WESTERN INVENTORS.
Patents were to-day issued for inventors in Nebraska and Iowa as follows: John H. Bennett, New Hampton, Ia., fron plow; Finley E. Benson, Lake Park, Ia., animal poke; William E. Dippert, Des Moines, Ia., hame; James Hocking, Denton, Neb., scraper; Cyrus Mathews, Anamosa, Ia., brend toaster: Alex McKenzie. Elkhorn, Neb., sleeve button; Luief Mohr, Howard Center, Ia., velocipede; Winstow R. Parsons, Waterloo, Ia., ruffling attachment for sewing machine.

machine. Ezekl Perry, of Bedford, Ia., and Villiam H. Vanilect, or Keosauqua, Ia., have been admitted to practice before the interior department.

A NEURASKA DECISION REVERSED.
Secretary Lamar, in the timber culture contest of Prince vs Wadsworth, from the Grand Island district, has reversed the decision of the local office made July 16, 1885, holding Wadsworth entry for cancellation, and directs that it again be reinstaid. that it again be reinstated.

A PETITION FROM MINISTERS,
Senator Manderson introduced a petition to-day signed by sixty-nine ministers, representing 5,000 members of the North Platte conference of the M. E. church, in favor of the passage of the Chinese indemnity bill.

A Deaf Mute Tragedy. NEW YORK, Dec. 21,- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The police here are expecting the capture of W. L. Bingham, the North Carolina deaf mute, who is suspected of the murder of his betrothed, Lizzie Purlington. Bingham is passionate by nature and jealous In the extreme, with a decided tendency to insanity. Miss Purlington was the matron of the deaf mute department of the North Carolina state asylum of deaf mutes and blund. She and Bingham were formerly pupils there, but the latter completed his education at the institution at Carminsville, N. Y. They arranged to be married next June. Thursday Bingham went to Raleigh, drew S500, bought a knife, secured a marriage license, giving the age of each as twenty-three, then drove about the city till he met Miss Purlington. As she did not reappear at the institute it was supposed she had eloped with Bingham. Later it was discovered they had taken a train as for as Green. ered they had taken a train as far as Greens-boro. Yesterday it was learned Bingham had reappeared at Carminsville, crazy, but had disappeared after threatening to shoot Prof. lieved to be a rival. The police have been searching the woods near Greensboro for the missing girl, but so far without success, although the people there believe she has been murdered by Bingham because she relieved to be a rival. been murdered by Bingham because she re fused to marry him until the appointed time It is believed Bingham is still in the neigh borhood of the city and may be captured but possibly may have gone to Council Bluff-

A Swindler Fails. NEW YORK, Dec. 21-| Special Telegram to the Bre. |- Wall street was surprised by another of those crimes which startle by their very boldness, yesterday. About 3 o'clock a neatly dressed young man presented himself at the office of L. & S. Wormser with a note requesting them to lend Van Schaick 500 shares of Reading, worth over & Co. 500 shares of Reading, worth over \$17,000. Accompanying the request was a check for more than the value of the stock, drawn on the Chemung Valley bank to the order of Van Schalek & Co., endorsed by them. Wormser's cashler was a little suspicious, and sent a messenger boy and clerk to Van Schalek & Co.'s office and told them they could have the stock but would prefer Van Schalek's own chem. Van Schalck's own check. The fact was then discovered that the signatures were forgeries. The swindler made good ha SCHING.

A Bad Breed of Americans. New York, Dec. 2L-(Special Telegram to the Bre. |-The World says that during the address by Dr. Aveling at the workingmen's free reading rooms last night, the English socialist was asked by an auditor what difference there was between the American and English aristocracy. He said he thought the American upper classes had no breeding whatever and in fact were the worst bred o people he ever met. The English nobility people he ever met. The English nobilit certainly had breeding with all their numer ous faults. Aveling concluded by saying that be had never met such frightfully ill-bred people as during his fifteen weeks' stay in first-class American hotels.

Another Fire in Galveston. GALVESTON, Dec. 22.-A disastrous fire broke out about 3 o'clock this morning, in the residence portion of the city on avenue K, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. This section of the city is almost ex-clusively wooden buildings. The fire spread with great rapidity owing to the water in the cisterns in the vicinity becoming ex-hausted. Before the flames were controlled hausted. Before the flames were controlled they had swept over the greater portions of two squares, burning twenty-eight dwellings and two grocery stores. Total loss esti-mated from \$80,000 to \$100,000; insurance about \$50,000, Later estimates place the loss at \$120,000,

The total insurance aggregates \$75,000.

Lynchers on Guard. CINCINNATI, Dec. 21. - William Mussel, th murderer of Daniel Christman, at Eaton, O., was arrested at Greencastle, Ind. While being taken to Eaton about noon to-day he came near being lynched. The officers got him into a carriage and drove to the jail, where there was a crowd of 500 men, yelling, "kill him;" "shoot him." A rush was made for the prisoner by the crowd, who were kept back by the officers drawing their revolvers. Another effort was made to get Mussel after he was placed in the light was placed. revolvers. Another effort was made Mussel after he was placed in jail, which fulled for lack of organization. The crowd fulled for lack of organization.

A Fraudulent Failure. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—In the special term of the supreme court to-day, Judge Van Brunt gave a decision that the assignment of the firm of Kossuth S. Marx & Co., Malden Lane jewellers and diamond dealers, made in September, 1885, was null and void. He scheme to defraud their creditors, who were chiefly foreigners, and ordered it to be set aside on those grounds. The firm was composed of three brothers, Kossuth, Adolphus and Jacob Marx. The firm failed in that month for over \$1,000,000. The failure created considerable excitement, both here and abroad.

John Roach's New Business New York, Dec. 21 .- A certificate of in corporation of the Morgan Iron works was aled to-day. The incorporators are John Roach, Garrett Roach, Stephen W. Roach, The capital is \$40,000. it manutactures and repairs steam engines, botters and maNEGRO ORGANIZATION.

Telegram to the Bre. - A bill now before

the legislature to prevent the organization of

colored laborers in the agricultural sections

A Preventive Measure Causing Ex citement in South Carolina. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 21.- Special

into the Knights of Labor is causing a great commotion among the leaders of the colored people of the state. Rev. J. W. Offord white, one of the most intelligent preachers of the state, has based an inddress in which ie says that this bill has for its aim the crinding down and driving to the wall of negro laborers. In closing his address Mr. Offord says: "From a standpoint of equity, sonsidering the circumstances surrounding all laborers, the negro is the most excusable in forming an organization of a legal kind to better his condition. Do white people im-agine that, by threats, they can keep away agine that, by threats, they can breep away from the negroes agents or organizers, and in this way by force keep them in this state or prevent them being organized for mutual protection? If so, they reckon without their host. The great drawback to negroes lies in the fact of their being too easily satisfied. The shylocks of this state to day are the farmers, who want crops made and gathered without paying a reasonable price for labor. They can reduce wages to the lowest point, and if they are asked for justice it is refused, and when the negroes organize for mutual protection, this is to be prenonneed illegal, and who dare to resist is to be incareerated in prison. South Carolina, your glorious flag trails in the dust, if the white people desire a contented population of laborers, let them give the negroes fair treatment. They will have no desire to go away. No allurements can charm them away. The truth is, the treatment the negro laborers are receiving has brought them into abject poverty. No change of condition or country can bring them to a worse condition; hence they are easily persuaded away by seductive promises of emigration agents. Should the bill now pending become a law there will be a wholes de emigration from the state. There is a class of men that get nearer state. There is a class of then that get heart the heart and the sympathies of the negroes than any other. Hitherto the influence of this class has been used to keep them here and Lope for better things and times. When the negro preachers of the gospel say to their flocks: 'Arise and let us go,' there will be a wailing in South Carolina—Rachels weeping their children and refusing to be comforted.'

Matthews' Second Nomination.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The nomination of James C. Matthews, (colored) to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, which was one of those sent to the senate to-day, was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. It is said to have been accompanied by a message from the president giving his reasons for sending in president giving his reasons for sending in a second time the name of a man whose nomination had once been rejected. It is reported that the message after reciting the fact of the first nomination and rejection, states that a large number of persons in the district had conceived a prejudice against Matthews, which fact doubtless influenced the action of the senate; that Matthews had now been in the office several months and had proved his capacity by rescuing the records of the office from loss and illegibility, and that his management of the office had had the effect of removing much the opposition which formerly existed. For these reasons, and professing an earnest desire to reasons, and professing an earnest desire to co-operate in securing for colored men just recognition, he ventures in the utmost good faith to send in the nomination again, disclaiming, however, any intention of ques-tioning the previous action of the senate in

Why Slosson Was Excited.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.-George Slosson, the out a warrant this evening against J. E. Fellows, secretary of the Tobey Furniture company, charging him with perjury, and proposes to begin civil proeedings to-morrow against that company for heavy damages, claiming that on Friday, while resting and nerving himself for the championship contest with Jacob Schaefer, a deputy sheriff and lawyer called at his billiard hall and said they had an attachment against him for \$100 due the Tobey company for household furniture. After a heated col-loguy the deputy and lawyer left to confer with the firm, and said they would return later. Slosson remained in his hall until time for the match to begin. He was excessively nervous, suspecting a plot and fear ing the attachment would be served in the presence of the audience. By 10:30 he fel more at case and steadily improved in his playing, but esuld not then overtake his openent in time to win the game. He clai rellows committed perfury in swearing i Slosson), was fraudulently concealing property and person to evade payment of the

Three Years For Citizenship. Washington, Dec. 21.—Senator Saulsburg to-day introduced a bill providing that after any alien shall have resided in the United States for three years he may present his peti tion for admission to citizenship. Upon pre sentation of the petition the court shall a a certificate stating the facts, whereupon the petitioner shall be subjected to all the duties of citizenship and have all rights thereof, ex cept that he shall not be entitled to vote until two years have elapsed—from the Issuance of his certificate.—No person shall be admitted to citizenship who cannot speak the Engli

The New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The exports of do mestic cottons the past week has been 7,35 packages, valued at \$315,050 against 1,521 packages valued at \$111,000 the same week ast year, and for the expired portion of the year a total of \$28,190, compared with 197.3 or the period last year and 162,957 package. total in any previous year. Agents have made prices of ginghams as follows: Nor-mande, siger Calentia, sige, The general market was quiet in demand, but rottom goods were very firm.

Burned Down by Fire Bugs. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 21.-The news i received from Vilonia, an inland town of Faulkner county, this state, to the effect that about 3 o'clock yesterday morning every busl About 3 o'clock yesterday morning every hust-ness house in the city was simultaneously set on fire and burned to the ground, including the borns, cribs and outhouses of George and Thomas harris, residing about half a mile from Vilouia. Nothing was saved. Harris brothers losing great quantities of corn, fod-der, cotton seed, etc. The total loss is about \$150,000. Nobody has been arrested vet, but suspicion rests on one or two suspicious char-acters.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—The private bank ing house of O. G. Hush & Co., suspended payment this morning. Liabilities not yet known. The cause of the failure is said to be the necessity of Hush to carry the paper of Jackson & Collins, owners of the Paritan iron mine, on which he was endorsed to the extend of \$300,000 or \$400,000. The bank itself is said to be solvent, and Hush himself is worth at least \$130,000. It is believed he will be able to pay in full.

Anarchists in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKER, Dec. 21. In the municipal court this morning the case of Paul Grattkan, anarchist, who is charged with condeclared it to be the consummation of a tempt of court in publishing scurpilous articles in the Arbeiter Zeitung, reflecting on the presiding Judge all evidence showed that the scarrifous article and poon were written by Edward Loew, late city editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung, who left the city to escape Judge Sloan entenced Grotthan to therry days at hard labor.

> Murderous Indians Partoned. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The president to-day granted a pardon in the case of Lampa, Lowich and Hietlet, three Pima Indians, now undergoing a sentence of five years' imprisonment in the Arizona panitentiary for a

> territory in 1883.

MOST MYSTERIOUS MURDER,

A Farmer Near Blair Shot Down in Cold Blood

ASSASSINATED AT SUPPER.

The Perpetrator of the Deed Makes Good His Escape - Fremont's Waterworks Successfully Tested-State News.

Work of an Assassin.

BLAIR, Neb., Dec. 21. - Special Telegram to the Ber. J-A borrible and mysterious tourder occurred about three miles east of this place last night at the farm occupied by H. Buttenschon. The facts so far as your correspondent could learn from an examination of the wife and the premises are about as follows: The family, consisting of Imstant, wife and four children, the oldest about five years were sitting at the supper table at about 7 o'clock. The table was standing near the south end of the house and near a window. The assassin fired from the outside through the window, sending three back shot or small balls into the top of the victim's head, one passing through and lodging in the wall on the opposite side of the room. Death was instantancous, the victim falling forward with his head in his plate. The assassin then ran around the house and broke in the door and was met by the wife of the victim with whom he to-sled for some minutes, then breaking away and running. Mrs. Buttensehon described the man as medium sized, with a full sandy beard. She says she saw him walking on the railroad track near the house in the afternoon with a gun. No motive o'clock. The table was standing near the house in the afternoon with a gin. No motive can be assigned. Taken altogether it is the most mysterious and cold-blooded murder that ever occurred in this county. The coro-ner's jury is now holding an inquest.

Fremont's Waterworks Tested.

FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 21 .- (Special to the BEE. |-The Fremont city council, in a special session last night, accepted the waterworks system. The final test was made ves terday morning. The contract provided that three one-inch streams should be thrown, each 160 test high at the same time. An accurate measurement of the streams by the city engineer developed the fact that they were thrown. Irom 162 feet to 117 feet, and this part of the test was decidedly satisfactory. These works should have been completed upon the 1st day of June, but they have dragged along ever since that time because a sufficient amount of water could not be obtained. The original contract for the well was let to a local contractor, whose plan was an entirely new one, upon which he had just received a patent. This well failed in the quantity or water to be furnished, and after a good deal of dilly dallying on all sides the council were compelled to take the matter into their own hands. They were granted the free use of the system of drive wells patented by A. A. Richardson, of Lincoln. This one, which is only one-half the full size designed, furnishes not less than one and one-half millions of gallons every twenty-four hours. The pump is of the Dean pattern and handles at the rate of nearly a million gallons in twenty-four hours. Provisions are made for putting in another pump as soon as required. The stand pipe holds 28,000 gallons, and supplies pressure for water service and in case of fires until steam is gotten up when direct pressure three one-inch streams should be thrown, pressure for water service and in case of fires until steam is gotten up when direct pressure is used. There are four and a half miles of mains. The system has cost about \$22,000 and it is believed that for all purposes it is equal to those costing three times as much. There is a general feeling that the elly has got a system worth every cent of its cost The contractor was George C. Morgan, of

Died From His Injuries.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Dec. 21. Special Telegram to the BEE. |-John H. Smith, the switchman who got hurt on Friday night at this place, died at 6 o'clock this evening at St. Mary's hospital from internal injuries received. It had been hoped after the ampatation of the crushed ankle and left leg that, with his vigorous constitution, he would have pulled through. It is mother and other relatives were with him.

Bankers Tomlin and Celvin Arrested. DENVER, Dec. 21 .- Word reaches here to night that D. M. Tomlin and Burk Colvin, bankers of Akron, had failed for \$12,000. These gentlemen are all proprietors of the bank at Benkleman and the Republican Valley bank at Cambridge. Neb. They were arrested here to-night on warrants sworn out by Joseph Swan, manager of the Akron ext-ing house, and taken back on the night train in charge of the sheriff of Weld county,

Phases of the Saloon Fight.

Storx Crry, Ia., Dec. 21.- | Special Teleream to the BEE.]-Thirty-two new abategram to the Bee,]—Thirty-two new abatement orders were issued by the officers to-day in a number of cases. Much valuable furniture and fixtures have already been removed. Judge Lewis, while in the city to-day, passed upon the bonds of a number of property owners of buildings now scaled, who are desirous of giving the proper bonds and taking their property out of the hands of the sheriff. The probabilities are that all such bonds presented will be approved, and hence many buildings will soon be reopened to be used for other purposes than saloon purposes. As the Law and Order league were not ready to commence new infunction pronot ready to commence new injunction pro-ceedings no further action was taken.

A Heavily Insured Snielde,

Cheston, Ia., Dec. 21.—[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—P. A. Slaten, a shoemaker and resident of Creston for eight years, suicided resident of Creston for eight years, suicided last night. He left his store early in the evening to collect a bill and failed to return. He was found this morning dead, curied up against the basement of a school house in the suburbs. He was insured for \$5,000 in the A. O. U. W., lowa Legion of Honor, and a St. Louis relief society of the A. O. U. W. He bought arsenic a week ago. He chan ed his life insurance by will yesterday from his wife, dividing it with the children. Family and business troubles are probably the cause.

Fatal Cattle Disease. DES MOINES, In., Dec. 21.-[Special Teles grain to the BELL |- The governor has been in receipt of numerous argent requests from farmers in Guthrie county to send a veterinarian out there to investigate the mortality among the herds. Cattle have been dying by dozens. Irom no apparent cause. Accorddozens from no apparent cause. Accordingly, the governor to-day sent the assistant state veterinarian to examine the troutle

and report. The Road to Hades Closed. OTTUMWA, Ia., Dec. 21.—| Special Telegram to the Brg. - A perpetual injune-

egram to the BEE. A perpetual injunc-tion was granted fast Saturday against the noted Stormy Jordan sation. Before the writ was issued, Jordan locked up the saloon and left Monday. The sheriff put a padlock on the outside doors, locking Stormy out. The sheriff has locked several other saloons.

A Church Dedication. FORT MADISON, In . Dec. 21 .- (Special Tels. egram to the BEE. - The new St. Joseph Ronnan Catholie church was defleated at 10 o'clock this morning with ponthicial high mass, Bishop Cogress, of Davensort, offici-ation. Bishop Filzzerald, of Little Rock, Ark., and many priests were present.

A Postal Cirrle's Promotion. Wrst Usion, Lt. D.c. 21 - Special Teles gram to the Brit. | Mr. J. T. McMaster, of this place, a postal elect whose route is between McCircgor and Chicago, has just received notice of his appointment as chief-head derk in the ratiway must service for lown, to succeed Mr. S. L. Toll resigned.

.. The Admirats Retired. Washington, Dec. 21.—The president has approved the act retiring Vice Admiral Rowsmand Rear Admiral Worden with D. highest pay of their grades.